The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

The Siege of Paris.

Preparations for the Bombardment of the City Completed.

Further Reports of Minor Engagements.

Epernon Captured by the Prussians.

Favre Desires to Appeal to the People on the Question of War or Peace.

Authenticity of the Imperial Manifesto Officially Denied.

Additional Extracts from Napoleon's Private Papers.

Terrible Earthquakes in China.

Three Thousand Human Beings Perish.

FRANCE.

SECRET ENGAGEMENTS.

BELLEGARDE, Oct. 5.—There was a sharp encounter between the Germans at Chambon. No result given.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A serious engagement occurred in the forest of Fontainebleau, near Chailly, yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A Versailles dispatch just received from Chartres, dated to-day, contains the following:

The Prussians gained some advantages near Epernon yesterday, which opens that place to their arms. They bombarded Epernon for a time. The Mobiles and Francs-tireurs fought courageously, but were unable to contend against the vigorous artillery fire of the enemy.

TOURS, Oct. 5.—It is reported here to-day that Gallieni is going on near Orleans.

A despatch from Belfort says the Francs-tireurs had defeated a detachment of the new Prussian army which recently crossed the Rhine near Huningen.

CASTELNEAU, via LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Francs-tireurs have driven back to Chailly a strong force of Prussians, both horse and foot, who were threatening this place. SIXTY of the enemy were disabled.

PREPARATIONS FOR BOMBARDMENT COMPLETED.

[Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.]

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A correspondent telegraphs from Berne, Sth: "Official advices from headquarters report that preparations for a regular attack on the fortifications, and for the shelling of Paris, have been completed. Siege guns and mortars have arrived, and been placed in position for the bombardment.

CAVALRY NOT YOUNG.

A large cavalry force has arrived in Tours.

DEFENCE OF PARIS.

Paris is surrounded by 77 French rifle-pits, barricades, and other temporary defences. The villas in the suburbs and walls of the cottages are loopholed for rifles.

METZ.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 4—Afternoon.—The garrison of Metz having surrendered, has without important results. The French have always driven back with loss. Marshal Bazaine, in command of the army, refused to fire on the Emperor. The besieged are constantly sending up balloons.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A New York Tribune correspondent, before Metz, Monday, 3d, says: "A sortie was made from Metz against Jussy, held by the Mecklenburg Corps on the 1st inst. The French assailed works left in German hands, but the dead were carried back to Metz. Fort Queenin supported the attack. The French troops, who were said to have won victories in the early days of battles, are growing impatient. The last sortie showed no strategic reach, though several brigades were engaged on both sides.

AT TOURS.

TOURS, Sept. 6.—It was announced to-day that a governmental delegation will be sent from here to be established in Lille, in case of any greater aggression of communication.

No serious engagements have occurred near Paris, other than those already described.

The daily journals receive the manifesto of Napoleon lately published in London. The Tours authorities have not yet been apprised of it. The manifesto is protected by a Regency. The Gazette de France says: "Unfortunately for the Bonapartists, they publish lately documents separately. M. Rouher, addressing the Emperor on the morning of the declaration of war, said: 'Animated by a calm hope, which is the true figure of the empire, you have how to wait, but in the past four years you have performed the arrangements of the nation, and attained to the highest plan the organization of our military force. Thanks to your care, sire, France is ready.' After this," we justly added, "it is idle to pretend that Napoleon is not responsible for this war."

Further details tending to establish the death of General Von Moltke are published here to-day.

It is reported that the Franc-tireurs recently blew up the railway for a long distance, near Reverva, and the Prussian communications are to-day interrupted in consequence.

M. Isaac, one of the members of the Committee of National Defence, and Delegate of the Government, has been arrested by the Moulin Guard, at Bordeaux. The nature of the charge preferred against him are unknown.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The New York Tribune correspondent telegraphs from Tours, on the 5th inst.: "The vacillation of the government about the elections is inexplicable. M. Gambetta upon being questioned, answered, 'We have these because our patience do not last long in France.' The government is daily harassed by despatches from Lyons and Marseilles regarding the federal republic."

TOURS, Oct. 6, via LONDON.—The Moniteur to-day advocates Tours as the place of meeting of the Constituent Assembly, on the ground of its security, which, that journal says, is as perfect as any French city, if the war continues.

It is said that no intrigue is in progress for the restoration of Louis Philippe.

POLITICAL.

TOURS, Oct. 6.—It is noticeable that as the election for the Constituent Assembly approach, the old parties seem to be reviving. Their different organs are apparently thinking more of politics than of war.

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Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1870.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Representative in Congress for the State at Large, General JOHN A. LOGAN.

State Treasurer, ERASTUS N. BATES.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, NEWTON BATEMAN.

Commissioner of the Penitentiaries, ELMER WASHBURN and CASPAR BUTZ.

REPUBLICAN CANVASS.

Appointments of Speakers.

The following are officially announced by the State Central Committee:

Hon. Schuyler Colfax and Hon. Godlove S. Orth will speak as follows:

Galena, Friday, October 7, at 2 p. m.
Freeport, Saturday, October 8, at 2 p. m.
Rock Island, Monday, October 10, at 2 p. m.
Davenport, Tuesday, October 11, at 2 p. m.
Geneseo, Wednesday, October 12, at 2 p. m.
Aurora, Thursday, October 13, at 2 p. m.
Joliet, Thursday, October 13, evening.
Kankakee, Saturday, October 15, evening.
Bloomington, Monday, October 17, at 2 p. m.
Lincoln, Tuesday, October 18, evening.
Springfield, Wednesday, October 19, evening.
Jacksonville, Thursday, October 20, at 2 p. m.
Alton, Friday, October 21, evening.
Belleville, Saturday, October 22, at 2 p. m.
Centralia, Monday, October 24, at 2 p. m.
Mattoon, Tuesday, October 25, at 2 p. m.
Effingham, Wednesday, October 26, at 2 p. m.
Vincennes, Thursday, October 27, at 2 p. m.
Paris, Friday, October 28, at 2 p. m.
Danville, Saturday, October 29, at 2 p. m.
Paxton, Monday, October 31, at 2 p. m.
Gilman, Tuesday, November 1, at 2 p. m.
Watseka, Wednesday, November 2, at 2 p. m.
Kankakee, Thursday, November 3, at 2 p. m.
Hon. B. C. COOK, Republican candidate for Congress in the Tenth Congressional District, will speak as follows:

Galena, Quarter Session, October 17, evening.
Winslow, Will County, October 18, afternoon.
Wilmington, Will County, October 18, evening.
Morris, Grundy County, October 19, afternoon.
Marseilles, Kendall County, October 20, evening.

Hon. E. N. BATES, State Treasurer, will speak as follows:

Ottawa, Friday, October 7.
Oswego, Saturday, October 8.
Aurora, Monday, October 10, at 2 p. m.
Batavia, Tuesday, October 11, at 2 p. m.
Geneva, Wednesday, October 12, at 2 p. m.
Elgin, Thursday, October 13, at 2 p. m.
Carthage, Friday, October 14, at 2 p. m.
Hamilton, Saturday, October 15, at 2 p. m.

Hon. John B. Rawley, candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, will speak at the following places:

Galena at Rock Island, Adams, Mercerburg, and Knoxville.

Governor Oglesby will speak as announced by this committee:

Hon. JOHN A. LOGAN, candidate for Congress at Large, will speak as follows:

Carlinville, Saturday, October 8.
Alton, Monday, October 10.
Edwardsville, Tuesday, October 11, evening.
Belleville, Wednesday, October 12, evening.
Joliet, Thursday, October 13, evening.
Ottawa, Friday, October 14, evening.
Hennepin, Saturday, October 15, evening.
Princeton, Monday, October 17, at 2 p. m.
Geneseo, Tuesday, October 18, at 2 p. m.
Rock Island, Wednesday, October 19, at 2 p. m.
Davenport, Thursday, October 20, at 2 p. m.
Maquoketa, Friday, October 21, at 2 p. m.
Independence, Saturday, October 22, at 2 p. m.
Waterloo, Monday, October 24, at 2 p. m.
Marshalltown, Tuesday, October 25, at 2 p. m.
Iowa City, Wednesday, October 26, at 2 p. m.
Muscatine, Thursday, October 27, at 2 p. m.
Burlington, Friday, October 28, at 2 p. m.
Fairfield, Monday, October 31, at 2 p. m.
Ottumwa, Tuesday, November 1, at 2 p. m.
Oskaloosa, Wednesday, November 2, at 2 p. m.
Newton, Thursday, November 3, at 2 p. m.
Grinnell, Friday, November 4, at 2 p. m.
Marion, Saturday, November 5, at 2 p. m.
Cedar Rapids, Monday, November 7, at 2 p. m.
Tipton, Tuesday, November 8, at 2 p. m.
Clinton, Wednesday, November 9, at 2 p. m.
Dixon, Thursday, November 10, evening.
Sterling, Friday, November 11, evening.
Rockford, Saturday, November 12, evening.
Belvidere, Monday, November 14, evening.
Woodstock, Tuesday, November 15, evening.
Marengo, Wednesday, November 16, evening.
Elgin, Thursday, November 17, evening.
Aurora, Friday, November 18, evening.
Batavia, Saturday, November 19, evening.
Geneva, Monday, November 21, evening.
Wheaton, Tuesday, November 22, evening.
Naperville, Wednesday, November 23, evening.
Hinsdale, Thursday, November 24, evening.
Chicago, Friday, November 25, evening.

Hon. HARVEY HURLBUT, candidate for State Senator, Eighteenth District, will speak as follows:

Wauconda, October 7.
Chesterfield, October 10.
Ela, October 11.
Deerfield, October 12.
Prairieville, October 13.
Wheeling, October 14.
Northfield, October 15.
Evanston, October 17.
Ridgeville, October 18.
Niles, October 19.
Jefferson, October 20.
Norwood, October 21.
Lake View, October 22.
Morris, October 24.
Marseilles, October 25.
Ottawa, October 26.
Seneca, October 27.
Mendota, October 28.
Dixon, October 29.
Tortonia, October 30.
Paw Paw, October 31.
Newark, October 31.
Somonauk, November 1.
Sandwich, November 2.
Morris, November 3.
Plano, November 4.
Yorkville, November 5.

All the above meetings to be in the evening except the Hon. B. C. COOK meetings in the Tenth Congressional District, which are afternoon meetings.

Hon. Orlando Kellogg, Monday, October 10.
Hon. Orlando Kellogg, Tuesday, October 11.
Hon. Orlando Kellogg, Wednesday, October 12.
Lockport, Thursday, October 13.
Carlinville, Thursday, October 13.
Salem, Friday, October 14.
Jacksonville, Saturday, October 15.
Springfield, Monday, October 17.
Whitehall, Tuesday, October 18.
Jerseyville, Wednesday, October 19.
Jerseyville, Thursday, October 20.
Hardin, Friday, October 21.

THE CAUGHNAWAGA CANAL.

As mentioned, a few days ago, the province in Chicago of a number of gentlemen from Canada, soliciting American co-operation in the organization of the Dalhousie, Montreal and Ottawa Company, to construct a steamboat canal around the Falls of Niagara. The charter of this company is so liberal, the cost of the canal so comparatively small, and the convenience it will afford to commerce so great that liberal attention may be expected to be completed in two years. But the completion of this canal will be but the erection of part of the work, or, in other words, that work, once constructed, can be supplemented by the construction of another work, whereby the Great Lakes will be in direct water communication with Chicago. This additional work is comparatively short in length, and its whole cost only $2,500,000. It is the construction of a steamboat canal, thirty miles long, connecting the St. Lawrence River with Lake Champlain. The canal around the Falls of Niagara, and this canal will give continuous water communication for the largest-sized propellers and sailing vessels from Chicago to Burlington, Vermont, and Whitehall, in New York. This canal will be but a few miles from Montreal. It will make Lake Champlain as easy of access as Lake Ontario. Chicago now ships flour to all parts of New England. This flour is transported by rail or Erie Canal to Albany or New York city, and thence it is carried to Portland and to all other ports. Upon reaching Burlington by propeller, it will be as near the points of consumption as if it were at New York or Albany. The completion of these two canals will not end the water route at Lake Champlain.

The upper waters of the Hudson are capable of being utilized, and, by the erection of a few locks, and the construction of a canal sixty miles long, the lake propellers may carry their cargoes unbroken from Chicago to New York city. This last work, however, will be the special business of New York city. If it wishes to retain the Western trade, it must give us the means of communication. With the Niagara Canal, and the Caughnawaga and Champlain Canal, Chicago shall have overcome the obstacles which now render transportation so costly between this city and New England. The inadequacy of the Erie Canal to transport our products, and the fabulous expenses of transferring them at various points, have forced the West to employ the railways. The cost of moving wheat from Chicago to New York by rail is 21 cents per bushel. The cost from Chicago to Buffalo by lake is 4 cents per bushel. If we can send it by propeller or vessel from this city to Burlington or Whitehall for 7 cents, we shall have saved at least 12 cents per bushel, and, of course, added that much to the price of it at the place of growth.

The two canals will not cost over $6,000,000, and the entire cost will not exceed the saving in freight of one year's crop, and upon the exchange goods purchased with it. Any improvement that will so reduce the cost of transportation is a direct benefit to every producer in the West. Every cent saved on transportation is a cent added to the value of all that has to sell, and every cent taken from the cost of what we have to buy. The cost of rail transportation on 10,000 bushels of grain, given to the railroads $2,100 more for its products; it enables him to purchase $2,000 more of exchange articles; and a like reduction on the return freight of these articles makes the profit on them a double one. As the price of our products is arbitrarily fixed by a foreign market, all the cost of transportation is taken by the producer, and for the money he pays on the cost of what he raises he has to buy at a higher price. The West, therefore, pays the cost of transportation of what it buys, and receives the cost of transportation of what it sells. Any improvement that will reduce the cost of transportation is a direct benefit to the producer, and, as the West is the great producing section of the West, the benefit will be general. Chicago may literally be said to live by the cheap transportation of both her canals.

A BROTHER'S TAX REPEALED.

In calling on the farmers, one constantly hears people bewailing their misfortunes at the abolition of that provision of the internal revenue tax which assessed a tax of three cents per pound on the manufactured article of tobacco, whether it was sold for cash or on credit. Now, it is a matter of fact, that the manufacturer sells his wares at the same price of the imported articles of equal quality. The government collects 75 per cent on all the duties imposed, and the manufacturer collects 75 cent on all that is not imported. The people pay both taxes, just as they did in the case of the horse-railways.

But, we are told that, if the tax on cloth and clothing should be reduced from 75 to 25 per cent, the manufacturers would be ruined, and all their workmen turned out as "paupers" on the county charities of an unfeeling world. Was those concerns ruined between 1861 and 1866, when the duties were but 15 to 20 per cent on imported cloth? Did European manufacturers monopolize the American market and destroy those branches of business in this country? Our readers know that nothing of the sort happened; but, on the contrary, the business prospered just as well as other employments, and that the people were abundantly supplied with cheap home-made clothing.

Does any one suppose that the burdened way companies will be broken up and their employees turned adrift because their "protective" tax is abolished? They may not make quite as large dividends since the tax is repealed; but even that remains to be proven. In the first place, they also relieved of the 25 per cent on their yearly earnings; in the next place, a great many more people will ride on a five cent fare than on a six. The cheaper a thing is, the more demand there is for it.

If five people will ride at six cents fare, six or seven people will ride at the fare by only five cents, so that the receipts of the company will be increased rather than decreased, and their dividends will be as large as before.

Such is the effect of a reduction of taxes that cheapens the cost of articles or service. A reduction of the duty of cloth or the necessaries of life, such as boots and shoes, hats, caps and bonnets, wearing apparel for men, women, and children, carpets and furniture, ordinary utensils, queensware, glassware, hardware, cutlery, tools of all classes and farmers, iron and steel in all their forms, salt, coal, ship-building materials and raw materials of manufactures, would not only cheapen all these things to the people, but would so reduce the cost of living and of manufacturing that all branches of business would flourish. If the per cent of profits on sales should fall off, the demand would be so increased by reason of the reduction in price that the manufacturer would be as well off in the aggregate of production as now, with all his "protection." A high tariff is a blunder from every point of view, and should not be tolerated, and would not be if people would only reflect on its injurious influence on the public prosperity.

BULL RUN RUSSELL.

A London despatch says that Count Bismark has published a statement, over his own signature, charging Wm. H. Russell, LL. D., correspondent of the London *Times*, with falsehood. It is stated further, that great indignation has been caused by the publication, and that the matter will not be allowed to drop there.

To people on this side the Atlantic it will be no matter of surprise that Mr. Russell has been charged with falsehood. The secretary of the Bull Run Club, and the blistering exposure of its untruth, made by the late Dr. Ray, in the columns of this paper, by virtue of which he came to be known in this country as "Bull Run Russell," will be remembered by most of our readers. Russell went out from Washington, on the road to Bull Run, but did not go to the field. At Centreville, he heard that the Union army had received a check, and had been ordered to take up a new position in the rear. He accordingly went about and associated in a leisurely way back to Washington, in company with Dr. Ray, or within hailing distance of him. Neither of them had any suspicion of the rout and panic that had taken place until after they reached Washington. They saw no troops on the road except a New Jersey regiment on parade at Fairfax Court House, and a few squads guarding the supply trains going toward the army.

When Russell learned what had actually taken place, he sat down and wrote the most startling romance of modern times, describing scenes of terror and confusion on the road which he pretended to have witnessed, and reporting conversations which never took place, telling of hair-breadth escapes, in which he nearly lost his life, and how he was well nigh crushed and bayonetted by the fugitives, and how, in spite of the speed of his horse, the foot soldiers caught up to him. Sir Samuel Rimmer, who had been wounded, escorted from the field by a battalion of troops under command of a Major (his only companion, in point of fact, having been Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, in civilian dress), and farce or four columns more of similar fiction.

If Count Bismark has found out that Wm. H. Russell, LL. D., is addicted to falsehood, he is not the first one who has made that discovery.

The Abbe McMasters, in the last issue of the *Catholic Register*, expresses supreme disgust with the Italian occupation of Rome. He says the occupation was expected after the withdrawal of the French troops, and that the Piedmontese Government is utterly lost to good faith and honor; that the Pope is virtually a prisoner, and not permitted to communicate with the universe of Catholics otherwise than under the supervision and revision of his jailers. The Abbe adds, facetiously, that the Pope may be a prisoner, but cannot be a subject, and that the Italian must have a temporal independence. In a word, Rome is safer that

WAR STUDIES.

Rome, as Recovered to Italy.

Sketch of Papal Government---Italy's New Institutions.

The Future of the Roman See.

The Question of Savoy and Nice.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

Less absorbing as it has been, the sentiment more portentous and impressive, the occupation of Rome is the end of a greater struggle than the fall of Paris. Paris still rises like the tower and spire of a cathedral above the plain as busy and sweet as before. The Prussian famous who slays that Lutetian lion now, will be glad to refresh himself upon its delights before many years have elapsed. Paris, in all probability, Rome will never be. What it has been again, mistress of either the temporal or spiritual dominion of the world. The superstition has departed from its "Seven of Peter" is simply an Italian city, and went the Romans, in the manner there have been flooded with the light of nations and of schools. Of course, a gay, loud spoon, open decoration, and perfect religious tolerance, democracy may perhaps make a second rise in the world, and Rome become one of the chief Christian hierarchy. St. Peter, following St. Paul, will trouble from his warehouse and become the apostle of freedom to the Gentiles. The Catholic Church, its dome won with mackled, has a right to congratulations upon this result, for as it was intimately in the keeping of the Papacy, so it has been the real accusation. France, Austria, and Spain, and the triple alliance, are the only powers of the Old Style alliance. But the compromise of fifty years, the bargain made for the Papacy, the combinations of Prince Metternich have cleared the way. It will be a long time before Rome is at last, but this new nation is full of high attributes, more stable than Prussia, organized by no cold dense state as Paris, and supported in more tranquil regions of liberty; a nation over which the Pope will be the spiritual governor as Bonaparte, but the deep, intemperate, almost Puritan shadow of Dante. Italy is capable of a great future, and the new performance that France; the world has won a power.

NEW ITALY.

As the noble English tourist, the west is now all day in Rome, and the Pope is a prisoner, telling behind the carriage to cheeks what he had seen, so I will snatch out your geography and give you those facts of Italy.

Italy is now all complete except the Tyrol province is still detained by Austria. What is her future?

Italy's extreme proportions are, length, 600 miles, breadth 150 miles, with 1,000 miles of coast and Wisconsin contained, and with 26,000,000 of people. Of this nation, the Italian Peninsula is 400 miles long, and has a territory nearly the size of Connecticut. If Italy and Rome be added, the population will rise to 30,000,000 and the area to 120,000 square miles. Of this nation, the Papal debt of $85,000,000, is not far from 100,000,000 francs, and the Papal army of 10,000 Protestants, and about 60,000 Jews. The Roman ecclesiastics of all sorts, including those of the Catholic Church, number 200,000 persons, etc., as the whole population of North Carolina.

In Italy might be constructed out of the United States by omitting a long section out of Virginia and half North Carolina, the State of the Alleghanies, so long as from Cumberland Gap to the Catskills, and as wide as from Philadelphia to Chicago. Take from the map all the ranges of the Blue Ridge, etc., and affix at the end the Catskills of Pennsylvania. The soil will only be thirteen Holy States in the scenery. The Appalachians run the whole length of Italy, and sometimes attain to 10,000 feet, and the Alps cross them at the top of the country, reaching the height of 15,700 feet. Italy is the size of Illinois, and the Apennines, still rounder from the sea, are 7,000 feet; with a forwarded top, and between the Apennines and the Alps is the great valley of Italy, on the Po. The rest of Italy is never at the most above the dog, and in Rome never above the hill. Italy is a country of enough grain to satisfy the home demand, and to export also. The profit on silk is $20,000,000 (100,000,000 francs), and the wine profit (2,000,000 gallons) to supply the Italian colonies. Italy has coal, but not enough for its fuel. Piedmont was the seat of new Italy, a province of sturdy mountaineers and valley farmers, and Victor Emanuel the real and true sovereign. The Duke of Piedmont ascended the throne of Sardinia, and in the old of Cavour and Garibaldi extended it over all the principalities between the years 1859 and 1866, from these came the new Italy, and the new dominion. The Italian chieftains hailed the unity of the country with acclamations, and the Italian Parliament met in Florence, but soon before the last of his possessions.

The constitution was proclaimed in December, with a capital of 60,000. A free point is in the midst of a stream which gushes from a cleft, fur-like and sparkling, and rolls off in the distance.

—Judge McKinney, of Dixville, has not slept more than one hour out of every twenty-four for the past week. He is now in a very precarious condition, and, when he was in the army, he also had a sharp contest. His health is greatly impaired by his long confinement.

PERSONAL.

Hereford remembrance is the name of a cattle-thief who recently came to grief in Kentucky.

—Maine now has two women holding the office of Justice of the Peace, Miss Jane A. Stanwood, having received an appointment.

—James Bisma, a milkman of Peckham, New York, was treated on Friday morning dead in his bed. He had been ailing for a few days, and, finding his ice cut in any corner. Bisma was 77 years of age, and had 70,000 in cash. Besides seven own children, he left behind him a number of adopted ways, eight in the barn, with his cows, and no one ever saw him cut a good, hearty meal.

—Dr. Wheeler, of Chicago, has published a book entitled "Hints to Young Men Seeking Employment." Dr. Wheeler is evidently a man of many resources, and, if he would open a store, he could probably sell more than one of his books.

—Miss Mary Morris, of Nantucket, Lydia County, was married by a rope to Mr. Thomas Swain, of the same place, on the 19th inst. The bride was 20 years old, and had been a resident of the county for 70 years.

—Two correspondents were their married at Gaylord, they were married in the church, but the engagement was broken off, and, in the interval before their reunion, each had been "over that" in the matrimonial line, and not infrequently, we think, put his foot through that well any time for a year to come, and if, at any future time, it shall be able to resist a hard blow it will be because the mortar, when first set, shall be of much more than usual toughness. Whether this precaution has been taken we do not know, but we doubt it's builder so penurious in bricks would be more than ordinarily careful of the consistency of the material with which he binds them together. At any rate, if it is not so, it is time such a building was down, for it is evident would have time to escape before the feeble support afforded to the floor structure would give way, or whether the beams or joists would snap in before the walls would fall in. When the building shall be finished, these defects in construction will be hidden from sight, and, when each imposing with a Mansard roof and a showy front, some unfortunate tenant will be misled into believing that this, which is only a make-shift, is a first-class building.

—A cascade rose on the farm of J. Sargent near Rock River Falls, has the "second crop of fruit on its last limb," some of which, we understand, ripened for the first time this season.

—Woman's rights were practically illustrated at Pine on Lee'ard, recently, when a husband threw another down upon a woodscarrow, bought a bag of flour, and wheeled it home, a distance of half a mile.

—Indiana.

In Lawrence County lives a family of fifteen children, whose ages, if added together, would be of the fifteen is thirty-two hundred pounds. Five of them, three brothers and two sisters, are members of Methodist Church, and seven of them have been the Methodist District together, under the ministry of the Rev. Charles Cross, of New Albany.

—Michigan.

The other day, one of the female Freshmen at the University of Michigan, while reading a portion of her set by author a Professor to explain a point where she misunderstood, but, which she thought, "those young gentlemen must have dictated."

—The Rev. Samuel Chet died at Kalamazoo October 2, aged 76 years. He was the first preacher since that, was, at one time, a prominent Democratic politician, and was twice elected to Congress, and was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention that nominated Gen. Jackson.

—Minnesota.

Twin sisters in Minnesota have recently each given birth to twin boys.

—Kansas.

Governor Harvey has appointed the following delegates to the National Capital Convention: Col. William A Phillips, of Salina; Col. John A. Martin, of Atchison; Col. Thomas Ewing, of Fort Scott; Hon. George A. Crawford, of Fort Scott; Hon. Eugene L. Ames, of Lawrence, County Attorney of Douglas County; Col. Fred. Hoogland, Secretary of State; Hon. C. V. Eskridge, of Emporia, Lieutenant Governor; Hon. John Guthrie, of Douglas County, and Hon. Thomas Carney, of Leavenworth.

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—Judge McKinney, of Dixville, has not slept more than one hour out of every twenty-four for the past week. He is now in a very precarious condition, and, when he was in the army, he also had a sharp contest. His health is greatly impaired by his long confinement.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The scarcity of water on the line of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad is so great as to stop almost interior with business.

—Miss Mary Morris, of Nantucket, Lydia County, was married by a rope to Mr. Thomas Swain, of the same place, on the 19th inst. The bride was 20 years old, and had been a resident of the county for 70 years.

—Two correspondents were their married at Gaylord, they were married in the church, but the engagement was broken off, and, in the interval before their reunion, each had been "over that" in the matrimonial line, and not infrequently, we think, put his foot through that well any time for a year to come, and if, at any future time, it shall be able to resist a hard blow it will be because the mortar, when first set, shall be of much more than usual toughness. Whether this precaution has been taken we do not know, but we doubt it's builder so penurious in bricks would be more than ordinarily careful of the consistency of the material with which he binds them together. At any rate, if it is not so, it is time such a building was down, for it is evident any time for a year to come, and if, at any future time, it shall be able to resist a hard blow it will be because the mortar, when first set, shall be of much more than usual toughness. Whether this precaution has been taken we do not know, but we doubt it's builder so penurious in bricks would be more than ordinarily careful of the consistency of the material with which he binds them together. At any rate, if it is not so, it is time such a building was down, for it is evident would have time to escape before the feeble support afforded to the floor structure would give way, or whether the beams or joists would snap in before the walls would fall in. When the building shall be finished, these defects in construction will be hidden from sight, and, when each imposing with a Mansard roof and a showy front, some unfortunate tenant will be misled into believing that this, which is only a make-shift, is a first-class building.

—A cascade rose on the farm of J. Sargent near Rock River Falls, has the "second crop of fruit on its last limb," some of which, we understand, ripened for the first time this season.

—Woman's rights were practically illustrated at Pine on Lee'ard, recently, when a husband threw another down upon a woodscarrow, bought a bag of flour, and wheeled it home, a distance of half a mile.

—Indiana.

In Lawrence County lives a family of fifteen children, whose ages, if added together, would be of the fifteen is thirty-two hundred pounds. Five of them, three brothers and two sisters, are members of Methodist Church, and seven of them have been the Methodist District together, under the ministry of the Rev. Charles Cross, of New Albany.

—Michigan.

The other day, one of the female Freshmen at the University of Michigan, while reading a portion of her set by author a Professor to explain a point where she misunderstood, but, which she thought, "those young gentlemen must have dictated."

—The Rev. Samuel Chet died at Kalamazoo October 2, aged 76 years. He was the first preacher since that, was, at one time, a prominent Democratic politician, and was twice elected to Congress, and was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention that nominated Gen. Jackson.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Colgate's is made, and Wm. H. Y. against "a made terner loungers."

—Instruction to ladies in short-hand reporting, by a lady teacher, will be offered at the New York Mercantile Library, this winter.

—M. Paul Pry has published a manifesto extorting to a war of words. He urges Italians and Spaniards to unite with Frenchmen to "crush the fair-haired peoples." "The German race (says M. Paul) already numbers Frenchmen; Col. John Wise, Italians at Malta, Spaniards at Gibraltar." Yesday they ruled the whole of Italy, and were called Romans; to-day they rule and children of the Princes reign everywhere. Belgium has a German King, Holland a German King, Russia has a German Queen, Spain hardly escaped a German Queen; Spain hardly escaped a German Queen; Spain hardly escaped a German Queen;

THE COURTS.

Record of Yesterday's Transactions—Partnership Difficulty.

Supreme Court of Illinois.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 5.—The following motions were submitted to the Supreme Court to-day:—

1st. Smith vs. Hoge. Motion by defendant to supply deficiency of record printed. Motion for leave to file affidavit denied.

2d. Dorsey vs. Gilbert, administrator. Motion to dismiss writ of error. Motion granted.

3d. Clark vs. Franklin. Motion to set aside cost, and rule to show cause. Rule to show cause given to plaintiff in error.

4th. Wilson vs. Lyn. Leave given to file additional abstract.

The following new motions were made:—

Mr. Hedges, for Dennis vs. Taylor. Time to file briefs allowed.

Mr. Thomas vs. Smith. Appeal dismissed. No cost.

Mr. Hoge vs. Keeler. Same order. Five per cent damages.

Mr. Montague vs. Fyrier. Same order. Five per cent damages.

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

31. People ex rel. vs. Lacey. Submitted by Appellant on briefs to be filed.

32. Same vs. Same. The People. Submitted on briefs to be filed.

The court adjourned till next Tuesday, October 11, at 9 o'clock.

United States Circuit Court.

NEW SUIT.

United States, etc. vs. Peter B. Mason, Godfrey Carpenter and Samuel Preston, Dale. $50,000. Suit to enjoin claimants' bond.

United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Appointed—Geoffe Stanton, of Chicago.

In Bankruptcy—Samuel S. Roberts, of Chatsworth.

Circuit Court.

PARTITION DECREED.

Thomas P. Hoge vs. Peter A. Parkhurst et al. Decree for partition of the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 21, 39, 14, the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 28, 39, 14, and the south half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 21, 39, 14.

JUDGMENT.

William H. Dole vs. Peter Lee and Robert Hoge. Verdict for plaintiff assessed at $1,000. Motion for new trial overruled. Judgment on verdict. Motion in arrest of judgment overruled. Motion to set aside service of summons. Motion overruled. Motion to quash writ of attachment. Motion overruled. Motion to dismiss attachment. Motion overruled. Motion to strike out affidavit. Motion overruled. Motion to dismiss suit. Motion overruled. Motion to dismiss suit. Motion overruled. Motion to dismiss su

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Professional Base Ball Match—The Second Game.

Second Professional Match Game.

Base Ball.

Yacht Race.

Aquatic.

The Turf.

Miscellaneous.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Professional Base Ball Match—The Second Game.

The second professional match game of base ball was played yesterday afternoon, on the grounds of the Union Base Ball Association, on Union Park, between the Chicago and Mutual clubs of this city. The weather was all that could be desired for the game, and the attendance was large, though not as much so as on the occasion of the first game played between the same clubs. The Mutuals were the first to go to the bat, and, after the usual preliminaries, Start and Pratt took their positions at the home base, and Spalding and Peters at the pitcher's position. The latter delivered the first ball pitched in the game to Start, who sent it to the left field for a base. Pratt followed suit, and reached first base on a fumble by Peters. Start reached third on a passed ball by Foley, and Pratt reached second on a wild throw by Peters. Start scored the first run for the Mutuals on a fly ball to Foley, which was muffed by Spalding, while Pratt reached third and Start second. Pratt scored on a fly ball to Foley, which was muffed by Spalding, while Start